This is the third Californian *Pomatiopsis*—more than in any other state. *P. binneyi* (Tryon) is much smaller than *chacei*, relatively wider, with a decidedly thickened inner lip. None of the Californian species has yet been observed alive to see whether they have the peculiar gait of *P. lapidaria*.

ONCHIDIUM (ONCHIDELLA) FLORIDANUM DALL

BY WILLIAM J. CLENCH

Nothing additional concerning this species has been published, apparently, since the original description by Dall (Proc. United States Nat. Mus. 8, p. 288, Aug. 1885). The original locality, Knight's Key, is located in the lower Florida chain of Keys just west of Key Vaca, and the only locality given.[1]

Surprisingly enough, *O. floridanum* is one of the most abundant mollusks to be found along the southwest coast of Florida between Cape Romano and Cape Sable. These two capes delimit the western edge of the Everglades, which, in this region, is fringed with mangroves for nearly its entire length, interspersed with few and not very large "high" islands that support the usual south Florida flora.

Many of the outer islands or keys, both mangrove and "high," are flanked with oyster bars and upon these bars the *Onchidium* were found crawling in considerable numbers. This little mollusk is very readily overlooked as it is shell-less, only 10–20 mm. in length, flattened, dark green in color and with a somewhat papillose surface. Its general appearance is like a small subcircular piece of sea-weed. They "nest" in the crevices created by the oyster shells and do most of their moving and feeding at low tide. As the tide covers the bars they seek protection within and between the dead oyster shells. More than 100 specimens were counted to the square yard at several localities, though generally, the count was much under this figure.

The following are records based upon specimens collected in 1931. Between Cape Romano and Shark River, however, they were noted at all places that we stopped, though specimens were

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[1] The limits assigned to the distribution of this species in Johnson's list (1934) were based upon the material we collected in 1931. Exact localities are now given.

not always preserved: Tarpon Bay, Sanibel Island, Lee Co.; Horse Key, 11½ mi. S. E. of Marco, Collier Co.; small key, 7½ mi. N. N. W. of Lossman's River, Monroe Co.; Plover Key, 5 mi. N. N. W. of Lossman's River, Monroe Co.

This extends the northward range to Charlotte Harbor which is about 150 miles north of Knight's Key.

NOTES ON *ISCHNOCHITON OPHIODERMA* AND *MILNERIA KELSEYI*

BY FRED BAKER

A number of years ago I discovered that Dr. Dall had described *Ischnochiton ophioderma* from Panama in 1908[1] and had used the same name for a Panama specimen in 1920.[2] I wrote Dr. Dall suggesting a new name for the second species. I soon received an answer saying that, on comparing the two types, he found that he had described the same species twice, fortunately using the same name both times on account of the "snake skin" appearance of the specimens. It seems well to report this to prevent a new name being given to replace the second one.

Another report which it seems well to make for the convenience of workers on west coast shells concerns *Milneria minima* Dall and *Milneria kelseyi* Dall. The first was originally described as *Ceropsis minima.*[3] *Ceropsis* being preoccupied, the name was changed to *Milneria minima.*[4]

In describing *M. kelseyi,*[5] Dr. Dall remarked that it had been confused with *M. minima* and that it could be best described by using the two species for comparison. By a curious error he reversed his type specimens so that the description of *M. minima* is really the description of the new species. To read the descriptions correctly, one must reverse the names throughout the whole article.

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1 Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoology, XLIII, 1908, No. 6, p. 356.
2 Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., LV, 1920, p. 506.
3 Am. Jour. Conch. VII, 1871, p. 152, pl. 16, fig. 5.
4 Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., VIII, p. 549, pl. 24, figs. 5–7.
5 Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., LII, 1917, p. 408.